Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The ore deposits of later age are placer deposits along the numerous streams that head back in the central and older rocks of the region. Of all these the Deadwood placer is the richest.

The great number of admirable diagrams illustrating structure, and also the many excellent photomicrographs of the ores, are among the most valuable features of the report. The petrographic study of ore deposits is rightfully coming to command greater and greater attention from mining men as well as from scientists.

W. D. S.

Zinc and Lead Deposits of Northern Arkansas. (Professional Paper No. 24, U. S. Geological Survey, 1904.) By GEORGE I. ADAMS, assisted by A. H. PURDUE and E. F. BURCHARD. With a section on "The Determination and Correlation of the Formations" by E. O. ULRICH. Pp. 113, and 27 plates and maps.

THIS paper is a preliminary report rather than a final treatise on the district with which it deals. It represents a further prosecution of the study of the whole Ozark region wherein the same general principles of ore deposition will, doubtless, be found to prevail. It is very timely, as the scientific exploitation of the area cannot be said to have more than begun. The prospect holes greatly outnumber the productive workings, and the mines that are in operation lead a rather spasmodic existence.

The report deals with an area, comprising Marion county, the northern part of Searcy, the eastern border of Boone, and the northeastern part of Newton county, coming within the Yellville quadrangle, which lies in the much dissected plateau portion of the Ozark region, and is underlain by comparatively undisturbed sedimentaries that dip slightly southward toward the Boston Mountains.

These sedimentaries comprise Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous strata which have been moderately folded, fractured, and brecciated.

Ore was reported as occurring in this district by Schoolcraft as early as 1818. There are two ore horizons, the Yellville dolomite, Ordovician, the oldest formation exposed in the area, and the Boone chert of the Mississippian series. The ores are chiefly zinc blende and galena, but there is also a minor quantity of oxidized ore mined from the upper workings, and some zinc silicate, calamine.

The general movement of underground water, which was the medium by which the ores were concentrated, was essentially the same as that which obtained in the Wisconsin and Missouri lead and zinc districts. In the opinion of the authors, however, there are some differences as compared with those regions. They believe that the metals were formerly disseminated chiefly in the Mississippian limestones, and that they were quite largely leached out of these and carried downward and deposited by downward circulation. The ores in the Boone chert formation are now found principally along fissures, while in the Yellville dolomite, they are richest in the brecciated portions of the rock. Synclinal areas, on the whole, appear to be the most productive.

Secondary concentration by descending waters has certainly taken place; whether concentration by ascending waters has also taken place is not so clear. Messrs. Van Hise and Bain argue for an upward movement as the chief factor in the deposition of these ores.

Following the strictly geological part of the report is a more or less detailed description of the mines and prospects in the area, with excellent photographs and some valuable hints for the further exploration of the country.

The closing part of the paper is a rather general statement concerning the correlation of the formations of the region. As a number of fossil species, new to science, and many others not known outside of Arkansas, were found, a more detailed treatment of the faunas of this region will doubtless be forthcoming when Messrs. Ulrich and Girty shall have completed their studies of the material collected. The accompanying correlation table is a very helpful feature of the report.

It is to be hoped that the further opening up of the area will so facilitate the work of geologists that more details concerning the actual occurrences of ore and concerning structural relations will become known.

W. D. S.